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On p -valently convex and starlike functions of order α

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Abstract. The object of the present paper is to give the order of p -valently starlikeness for p -valently convex functions of order α in the open unit disk U .

1 Introduction

Let $A(p)$ be the class of functions $f(z)$ of the form

$$f(z) = z^p + \sum_{n=p+1}^{\infty} a_n z^n$$

which are analytic in the open unit disk $U = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$.
For $0 \leq \alpha < p$, if $f(z) \in A(p)$ satisfies the following condition

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right\} > \alpha \quad (z \in U),$$

then $f(z)$ is said to be p -valently starlike of order α , denoted by $S_p^*(\alpha)$ and if $f(z) \in A(p)$ satisfies the condition

$$1 + \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right\} > \alpha \quad (z \in U),$$

then $f(z)$ is said to be p -valently convex of order α , denoted by $C_p(\alpha)$.

Jack [3] obtained the following interesting theorem:

If $f(z) \in C_1(\alpha)$, then $f(z) \in S_1^*(\beta)$ where

$$\beta \geq \frac{2\alpha - 1 + \sqrt{9 - 4\alpha + 4\alpha^2}}{4}.$$

The above estimate by Jack [1] is not sharp, and after this paper, MacGregor [4] and Wilken and Feng [7] settled this problem, their result is the following:

If $f(z) \in C_1(\alpha)$, then $f(z) \in S_1^*(\beta)$, where

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$$\beta = \begin{cases} (1-2\alpha)/2^{2-2\alpha}(1-2^{2\alpha-1}) & (\text{if } \alpha \neq 1/2) \\ 1/2\log 2 & (\text{if } \alpha = 1/2). \end{cases}$$

Very recently, Fukui, Saigo and Ikeda [2] obtained the following result:

If $f(z) \in C_p(\alpha)$, then $f(z) \in S_p^*(\beta)$, where $0 \leq \beta < p$ and
(a) for the case, $0 \leq \beta < p/2$, β must satisfies

$$\beta + \frac{\beta}{2(\beta - p)} \leq \alpha,$$

(b) for the case, $p/2 \leq \beta < p$, β must satisfies

$$\beta + \frac{2(\beta - p)}{\beta} \leq \alpha.$$

2 Main theorem

Theorem 1. If $f(z) \in C_p(\alpha)$, then $f(z) \in S_p^*(\beta)$, where

$$\beta = \frac{2p + 2\alpha - 1 - \sqrt{4p^2 + 4\alpha^2 + 1 - 8p\alpha - 4p - 4\alpha}}{4}.$$

Proof. Let us put

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} = (p - \beta) \frac{1 + w(z)}{1 - w(z)} + \beta = \frac{(p - 2\beta)w(z) + p}{1 - w(z)},$$

where $0 \leq \beta < p$, $w(z)$ is analytic in U and $w(0) = 0$.

By the logarithmic differentiation, we have

$$1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} = (p - \beta) \frac{1 + w(z)}{1 - w(z)} + \beta + \frac{(p - 2\beta)zw'(z)}{(p - 2\beta)w(z) + p} + \frac{zw'(z)}{1 - w(z)}.$$

If there exists a point $z_0, |z_0| < 1$ such that

$$|w(z)| < 1 \quad \text{for } |z| < |z_0|$$

and

$$|w(z_0)| = 1,$$

then from [3, Lemma 1], we have

$$z_0 w'(z_0) = kw(z_0), \quad k \geq 1.$$

Therefore, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{z_0 f''(z_0)}{f'(z_0)} \right\} &= \operatorname{Re} \left\{ (p - \beta) \frac{1 + w(z_0)}{1 - w(z_0)} + \beta \right\} + \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{(p - 2\beta)kw(z_0)}{(p - 2\beta)w(z_0) + p} \right\} + \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{kw(z_0)}{1 - w(z_0)} \right\} \\ &= \beta + \frac{k}{2} - \frac{k}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{p - (p - 2\beta)w(z_0)}{p + (p - 2\beta)w(z_0)} \right\} - \frac{k}{2} + \frac{k}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{1 + w(z_0)}{1 - w(z_0)} \right\} \\ &\leq \beta - \frac{\beta}{2(p - \beta)} = \frac{(2p - 1)\beta - 2\beta^2}{2(p - \beta)}. \end{aligned}$$

Putting

$$\alpha = \frac{(2p - 1)\beta - 2\beta^2}{2(p - \beta)},$$

then we have

$$\beta = \frac{2p + 2\alpha - 1 - \sqrt{4p^2 + 4\alpha^2 + 1 - 8p\alpha - 4p - 4\alpha}}{4}.$$

This completes the proof of our theorem. \square

Remark 1. In [1],[5] and [6], the following result was obtained:

If $f(z) \in C_p(0)$, $2 \leq p$, then $f(z) \in S_p^*(0)$ and this result is sharp.

This paper can be the same situation as Jack's paper [3] contributed to MacGregor [4] and Wilken and Feng's theorem [7]. The author expect someone will obtain an exact result for this problem.

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